AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A nucleic acid probe comprising an end which is labeled with a fluorescent dye, and in which fluorescence of the fluorescent dye decreases upon hybridization, wherein the nucleic acid probe has a nucleotide sequence complementary to a nucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotide number 247 of SEQ ID NO: 1 and 13 to 30 nucleotides 5' to nucleotide number 247 of SEQ ID NO:1~~complementary to a nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide at nucleotide number 247 and sequence 5' to the nucleotide in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 having a length of 13 to 30 nucleotides~~, and wherein the 5' end of the probe is labeled with the fluorescent dye.

2. (Original) The nucleic acid probe according to claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid probe has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12 or 13.

3. (Previously presented) A method for detecting a mutation comprising performing a melting curve analysis for a nucleic acid having a single nucleotide polymorphism site by using a nucleic acid probe labeled with a fluorescent dye and measuring fluorescence of the fluorescent dye, and detecting the mutation on the basis of the result of the melting curve analysis, wherein the single nucleotide polymorphism is a mutation in a polynucleotide encoding a pancreatic islet amyloid polypeptide, resulting in a mutation replacing serine at position 20 in an amino acid sequence of the pancreatic islet amyloid polypeptide with glycine, and the nucleic acid probe is the nucleic acid probe as defined in claim 1.

4. (Original) The method according to claim 3, wherein a region containing the single nucleotide polymorphism site in a nucleic acid contained in a sample is amplified to obtain the nucleic acid showing the single nucleotide polymorphism.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the amplification is performed using a DNA polymerase.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 5, wherein the amplification is performed in the presence of a nucleic acid probe.

7. (Previously presented) A kit for the method as defined in claim 3, comprising a nucleic acid comprising an end which is labeled with a fluorescent dye, and in which fluorescence of the fluorescent dye decreases upon hybridization, wherein the nucleic acid probe has a nucleotide

sequence complementary to a nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide at nucleotide number 247 and sequence 5' to the nucleotide in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 having a length of 13 to 30 nucleotides, and wherein the 5' end of the probe is labeled with the fluorescent dye.

8. (Original) The kit according to claim 7, wherein the nucleic acid probe has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12 or 13.

9. (Previously presented) The kit according to claim 7, which further comprises a primer for amplifying a region containing a mutation in a polynucleotide encoding a pancreatic islet amyloid polypeptide, resulting in a mutation replacing serine at position 20 in an amino acid sequence of the pancreatic islet amyloid polypeptide with glycine, using a DNA polymerase.